

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Method and Apparatus for Coding Live Images in Microscopy

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

- 5 [0001] This application claims priority of the German patent application DE 100 26 392.5 filed May 27, 2000 which is incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 10 [0002] The invention concerns a method for coding live images in microscopy. In particular, the invention concerns a method in which the microscope images that are recorded are partially coded. Displacement of the X-Y stage induces an offset of a portion of the previously recorded image; it is sufficient if only the new image portion is coded and transmitted.

- 15 [0003] The invention furthermore concerns an arrangement for coding live images in microscopy. In particular, the invention concerns a system that improves, in terms of transmitted image quality, the transmission of microscope images from a microscope to a remote station.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 20 [0004] In existing video coding as presently practiced, algorithms are used inside the codec to recognize image changes, in order to find the image portions that are to be compressed. The calculation time needed to discover such image changes (a person's head has moved, etc.) is relatively long and, together with the transmission bandwidth, limits the number of moving images that can be processed per second.
- 25 [0005] US Patent 5,216,596 discloses a telepathology system. A workstation is set up at a remote location and receives images from a preparation (tissue) that is to be examined with a microscope. The microscope images are recorded with a conventional video camera, and displayed at the remote location on a conventional video monitor. A

digitization or coding of the image data is accomplished after imaging. The system presented here is tied to analog transmission links, and cannot achieve the necessary resolution in a conventional digital network. Coding is also ruled out because of the analog transmission.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is an object of the invention to create a method with which an increase in video image rate and a reduction in compression outlay can be achieved in the context of the transmission of live microscope images over digital networks. The method is also
10 intended to make it possible to enhance display quality, i.e. to prevent flicker effects due to continuous image transmission even when images are stationary.

[0007] According to the present invention, this is achieved by a method that comprises the following steps:

- a) recording a first complete image that depicts a portion of a microscopic
15 preparation;
- b) generating a first coded complete image in a coding element;
- c) storing the first coded complete image in a buffer memory;
- d) outputting the first coded complete image;
- e) recording a second complete image that is offset with respect to the
20 preceding complete image in a plane defined by an X-Y stage;
- f) transferring the coordinates of the portion of the second complete image, and further control data, to a control data decoder;
- g) generating at least one coded partial image utilizing the data from the control data decoder;
- 25 h) generating an assembled and coded complete image in an image assembler, using the at least one coded partial image and the preceding coded complete image located in the buffer memory;

i) outputting a second assembled and coded complete image, the assembled and coded complete image also being stored in the buffer memory for that purpose; and

j) recording further images, steps f) through i) being repeated for each further image.

5 [0008] A further object of the invention is to create an arrangement which makes possible flicker-free image transmission of live microscope images at an increased image rate.

[0009] According to the present invention, this is achieved by an arrangement which comprises a coder to which complete images can be transferred, the coder comprising a
10 coding unit that is connected to a buffer memory; a control data decoder being connected to the coding unit, to the buffer memory, and to an image assembler; and the image assembler receiving data from the buffer memory and transferring data to the buffer memory.

[0010] One advantage of the invention is an increase in the video image rate and a
15 reduction in compression outlay in the transmission of live microscope images over digital networks. In addition, display quality is enhanced, i.e. flicker effects due to continuous image transmission even when images are stationary, or flickering due to continuous compression, are prevented. Compression of the image data is accomplished with several commercially common algorithms, in order to adhere to existing video
20 compression standards.

[0011] A further advantage of the invention is that the coder/decoder algorithm according to the present invention takes into account the circumstance that the status data of an automatic microscope are utilized for video coding of moving images or live
images from a microscope. In microscopic examinations, no unexpected movements
25 occur within the image. The movements of the specimen or preparation are usually only displacements in the three spatial coordinates X, Y, and Z. Using this additional information, the coding time for the image that is to be transmitted can be considerably shortened, data volume is reduced, and a higher moving-image rate or better image

quality (due to less-severe compression) is achieved. The algorithm used here utilizes additional input data; i.e. one control channel and two data channels with additional information are additionally used, as well as the image data, as input for the coder. The control channel contains information for controlling the partial coding of the input image.

5 The data required for this (e.g. X-Y position, color values, etc.) are conveyed via the two additional data channels.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] The drawings schematically depict the subject matter of the invention, which is described below with reference to the Figures. In the drawings:

- FIG. 1 schematically depicts a system in which the invention is applied;
- FIG. 2 schematically depicts the recording of an image of a preparation, the position of the X-Y stage having been modified in the X position;
- FIG. 3 schematically depicts the recording of an image of a preparation, the position of the X-Y stage having been modified in the Y position;
- FIG. 4 schematically depicts the recording of an image of a preparation, the position of the X-Y stage having been modified in the X and Y positions;
- FIG. 5 shows a schematic configuration of a coder; and
- FIG. 6 shows a schematic configuration of a decoder.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0013] System 1 depicted in FIG. 1 comprises a microscope 2 that is set up at a location where preparations (tissue sections) for examination are being produced. The location is usually a histology or pathology department of a hospital. A first computer 4 having a monitor 5 is associated with microscope 2. A second computer 6, also having a monitor 7, is connected to first computer 4 via a conventional network 8. The network is represented in FIG. 1 by a connecting line having an interruption 8a, the better to

illustrate that second computer 6 can in principle be installed at any desired distance from first computer 4.

[0014] In the exemplary embodiment depicted here, microscope 2 is depicted as an automatic microscope. All the imaging parameters of microscope 2 can be set and modified, for example, from second computer 6. In this case microscope 2 possesses corresponding motors for setting the parameters. FIG. 1 depicts a motor 10 that makes possible displacement of an X-Y stage 12. Motors for changing the imaging scale, moving X-Y stage 12 in the Z direction, and/or focusing are not depicted for reasons of clarity. The arrangement and use of these motors is, however, evident to one skilled in the art. First computer 4 usually serves to record the image data from microscope 2 and convert it into a corresponding data format for transfer via network 8. A compression of the image data can also be performed by first computer 4. In addition, microscope 2 is also equipped with position sensors (not depicted), which supply to first computer 4 signals which provide information about the X, Y, and Z position of X-Y stage 12. It is also conceivable for X-Y stage 12, or individual components of the microscope, to supply signals which allow a position determination. First computer 4 is also responsible for receiving data from second computer 6 in order to control microscope 2, and for converting them into corresponding control signals. First and second computers 4 and 6 are used for communication via network 8, "communication" being understood to mean data transfer in both directions.

[0015] A specimen slide 14, with a preparation 14a on it, is placed on X-Y stage 12. Depending on the selected magnification, an image window (not depicted) is imaged and is recorded by a camera 16. Camera 16 can be configured, for example, as a conventional video camera or CCD camera. Camera 16 is connected via a connection 17 to first computer 4. A further connection 18, over which control signals are sent to the corresponding motors, exists between first computer 4 and microscope 2. Control signals are conveyed via network 8 from second computer 6 to first computer 4. Image data are similarly conveyed via network 8 from first computer 4 to second computer 6. The two

computers 4 and 6 can each be equipped with a WAN module 11 (ISDN, ASDL, ATM, satellite) that serves to establish a connection. An input unit 20 for user inputs is also connected to each computer 4 and 6. Input unit 20 can be configured as a mouse, keyboard, or voice control unit.

5 [0016] FIGS. 2 through 4 illustrate the imaging of a portion of a tissue section 100. A first image 102 is recorded by a video camera or CCD camera. The camera defines a first image frame 104 that is depicted in FIGS. 2 through 4 with solid lines. X-Y stage 12 (see FIG. 1) is displaced in the X direction, and this results in an offset image frame 106 that is depicted in FIG. 2 with dashed lines. The difference between first image frame
10 104 and offset image frame 106 is a cross-hatched area 108.

[0017] In FIG. 3, the X-Y stage is displaced in Y direction Y, and this results in an offset image frame 106 that in FIG. 3 is again depicted with dashed lines. The difference between first image frame 104 and offset image frame 106 is again a cross-hatched area 108.

15 [0018] In FIG. 4, the X-Y stage is displaced in X direction X and in Y direction Y, and this results in an offset image frame 106 that in FIG. 4 is again depicted with dashed lines. The difference between first image frame 104 and offset image frame 106 is a cross-hatched area 108.

[0019] The arrangement must furthermore make a comparison to determine whether
20 the recorded image has experienced any change in the Z direction. It is then also necessary to detect any changes in the image content in which the new image encompasses a region that is completely outside the region of the preceding image. Suitable processing and identification methods are available for this purpose.

[0020] In order to improve the transmission of the recorded microscope images to a
25 remote station and to increase the transmission speed, it is sufficient to transmit only the portion of the image that results from the offset by X-Y stage 12. As is apparent from FIGS. 2 through 4, only cross-hatched area 108 of offset image frame 106 needs to be transmitted to yield a complete image at the receiving end.

[0021] FIG. 5 depicts a schematic configuration of a coder 21 for preparing for image transmission. At the beginning of the coding process, the type of image output must be defined. In this exemplary embodiment, coder 21 possesses three outputs. A coded complete image 200 that is completely coded is output at a first output 22₁. A coded partial image 220 that is partially coded is output at a second output 22₂. An assembled and coded complete image 210 that comprises several partial images 210₁ and 210₂ is output at third output 22₃. Each of the partial images 210₁ and 210₂ is partially coded, and is correspondingly assembled into a coded complete image 210. Coder 21 furthermore possesses four inputs. The image data of the input image (a first complete image 25₁) are transferred to coder 21 via a first input 24₁. First complete image 25₁ can, for example, be recorded by way of a video camera or CCD camera (not depicted).

[0022] The first recorded complete image 25₁ is transferred to a coding element 26 and is always completely coded. The coded image is then stored in a buffer memory 27. A complete image can be output at first output 22₁. If, for example, X-Y stage 12 is displaced, a second complete image 25₂ is again recorded. In the example described here, the difference between the second recorded complete image 25₂ and the first recorded complete image 25₁ is a cross-hatched area 240. The second recorded complete image 25₂ is again conveyed to coding element 26. The procedure is the same for all further recorded images.

[0023] Coder 21 possesses a control data decoder 30 that has three inputs. A first input 26₁ is connected to a control channel 28 that supplies information for controlling partial coding of the input image. A first data channel 30₁ is connected to a second input 26₂, and a second data channel 30₂ to a third input 26₃. First and second data channels 30₁ and 30₂ supply, for example, information about the X-Y position of the X-Y stage, color values, or the like. Images that are recorded after the first recorded complete image 25₁ are partially or completely coded as a function of the information from control data decoder 30.

[0024] Coder 21 also possesses an image assembler 32 which also receives information from control data decoder 30 in order to assemble the coded partial images 210₁ and 210₂ into a coded complete image 210. Assembly of coded partial images 210₁ and 210₂ into a complete image 210 is necessary when, as depicted in FIG. 5, the difference between the first recorded complete image 25₁ and the subsequently recorded complete image 25₂ is, for example, cross-hatched area 240. A datum is also sent from control data decoder 26 to buffer memory 27 so that the image information necessary for assembly of a complete image is sent to image assembler 32. Once a complete image 210 has been generated from the coded partial images 210₁ and 210₂, it can be output via third output 22₃. In addition, the newly generated complete image 210 is stored in buffer memory 27 and thus constitutes a basis for possible assembly of a newly recorded input image.

[0025] In addition to the pure image data, a coded complete image 210 or partial image 220 additionally contains information about the type of coding (complete/partial) and, in the case of partially coded images, information about the location of the image in the overall image.

[0026] FIG. 6 shows a schematic configuration of a decoder 40. As already mentioned above, the input images for decoder 40 are the coded complete image 200 or coded partial image 220 of FIG. 5. These images also contain, in addition to the pure image information, information about the type of coding (complete image 200/partial image 220). In the case of the partially coded images, data concerning the position of the partial image in the overall image are additionally analyzed as input data. As already mentioned with reference to coding, the first image that is transmitted is a complete image 200.

[0027] Decoder 40 possesses a control data decoder 42 that ascertains the corresponding position data and/or control data from complete image 200 or partial image 220 that is received. As already mentioned with regard to FIG. 5, the first image recorded is always a complete image 200, which is output from coder 21 as coded

complete image 200. A corresponding procedure is used in decoder 40. Control data decoder 42 receives the coded complete image 200 and forwards it to a decoder unit 44. The coded complete image 200 is converted into a decoded complete image 45₁ and output. The decoded complete image 45₁ corresponds to the first recorded complete
 5 image 25₁ before coding. The first decoded complete image 45₁ is additionally stored in decoder buffer memory 46. The procedure is the same for all further complete images: decode, buffer memory, output.

[0028] Coded partial images 220 are also transferred to control data decoder 42 and decoded, and then, as a function of the additional data (position in the overall image,
 10 etc.), combined in an image assembler 48 with the preceding image to form a decoded complete image 45₂. This complete image 45₂ is stored in decoder buffer memory 46 as the new preceding image, and additionally output. Monitor 5, 7 respectively associated with first or second computer 4, 6 is usually used as the output medium.

[0029] The invention has been described with reference to one particular
 15 embodiment. It is self-evident, however, that changes and modifications can be made without thereby leaving the scope of protection of the claims recited hereinafter.

PARTS LIST

	2	Microscope
20	4	First computer
	5	Monitor
	6	Second computer
	7	Monitor
	8	Network
25	10	Motor
	11	WAN module
	12	X-Y stage
	14	Specimen slide

	14a	Preparation
	16	Camera
	17	Connection
	18	Further connection
5	20	Input unit
	21	Coder
	22 ₁	First output
	22 ₂	Second output
	22 ₃	Third output
10	24 ₁	First input
	25 ₁	First complete image
	25 ₂	Second complete image
	26	Coding element
	26 ₁	First input
15	26 ₂	Second input
	26 ₃	Third input
	27	Buffer memory
	28	Control channel
	30	Control data decoder
20	30 ₁	First data channel
	30 ₂	Second data channel
	32	Image assembler
	40	Decoder
	42	Control data decoder
25	44	Decoder unit
	45 ₁	First decoded complete image
	45 ₂	Second decoded complete image
	46	Decoder buffer memory

	48	Image assembler
	100	Tissue section
	102	First image
	104	First image frame
5	106	Offset image frame
	108	Cross-hatched area
	200	Complete image
	210	Coded complete image
	210 ₁	Partial image
10	210 ₂	Partial image
	220	Coded partial image
	240	Cross-hatched area